

BOOKBINDING, by European methods with the best materials, and under European supervision at the "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. Always pronounced to have work and prices very moderate.

LINING OF ALL Kinds at the most moderate prices at THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. All proofs are sent, and all work superintended by Europeans. Always done and generally ready to be sent out and are classed. Estimates given.

COMMUNICATIONS, newspaper Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printer, Binding, should be addressed to "Daily Press" only, and special business matters. The Manager, Agents and Subscribers which are not ordered for a first period will be continued and unanswered.

Orders for one copy of the paper, should be sent to the Office 11 days before the day of publication.

After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press.

P.O. Box 1145 Telephone No. 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 6 PER CENT. or \$1.20 per Share, declared at the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS held THIS DAY, WILL BE PAYABLE at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after TUESDAY, the 31st JULY, 1894.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at the Office, or the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

T. ARNOLD, Secretary

Hongkong, 30th July, 1894. [1435]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company No. 14, Peppermint Lane, on MONDAY, the 24th August, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of RECEIVING the REPORT of the Directors, and the STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, to the 30th JUNE, 1894.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from the 1st to the 20th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. GILLIES, Secretary

Hongkong, 31st July, 1894. [1439]

AUCTION SALE AT THE VICTORIA HOTEL

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, at 3 P.M. at the VICTORIA HOTEL, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

THE FURNITURE, &c.

Computing

TABLES, CHAISES, Plate, glass, Door WARDROBES, DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS, Chests, Covered COUCH and EAST CHAIRS, MARBLE-TOP TOILET TABLES and WASH-STANDS, VARIOUS CASES, and COTTON BUGS, COIR MATTING, and COIR DOOR MATS.

A Few TABLETOP MARBLE SLABS.

One Set CHINESE BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

One COTTAGE PIANO.

CO. & CO.

TERMS of SALE, as in Summary.

J. M. ABASTEONG, Auctioneer

Hongkong, 31st July, 1894. [1436]

BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 made by Government, NOTIFICATION No. 238 of 29th July, 1894, the Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business, on MONDAY, the 6th AUGUST.

FOR THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRAlia, AND CHINA.

A. C. HARSHALL, Manager, Hongkong.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

FOR THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE SEAMAN'S LIMITED, HONGKONG.

CHANTREY INCHBALD, Manager.

FOR THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Chief Manager.

FOR THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

MITCHELL, JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.

FOR THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, HONGKONG AGENT.

EMILE MAYER, Manager.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1894. [1438]

TO LET.

AT MOUNT KELLETT—PEAK—HOUSE

No. 14 " DES VIEUX VILLAS" Occupation from 1st OCTOBER, 1894.

OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.—MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

100, NEW NEXLEY STREET,

ROOMS in BEACONFIELD ARCADE

during PARADE GROUND.

TOP FLOOR of GODOWN in rear of

"MARINE HOUSE".

HOUSE No. 6, ICE HOUSE STREET, lately occupied by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGTON & CO.

GODOWNS in DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to

BELLIOS & CO.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1894. [1427]

WANTED.

WANTED, a SITUATION by an experienced and trustworthy NURSE in Japan or China, or to go to England with a family. Good sailor accustomed to travel. Excellent references. Address, M.R. Mrs. Mrs. HOWARD, 45, Gibb, LIVINGTON & CO., Yokohama, 21st June, 1894. [1440]

"MOSUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

S.S. "ENERGIA"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being loaded in their risk into the Godowns, the Godowns and Kowloon Wharves and Godowns Company at Kowloon wharves and/or from the wharves delivered may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M. To-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th proximo will be subject to removal.

All claims against the Shipmaster must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th proximo, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, clashed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th proximo, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be considered by CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Agents—SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1894. [1415]

FOR SALE.

Celebrated American Beer, FREDERICKSON BREWERY.

In Bottles, 8 Drams.

A Case for 15.

H. E. BOTTLEWALLA,

No. 2, D'Aguilar St.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1894. [1418]

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 31st, 1894.

二年連

號一十三

七百零四

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 29. Italian steamer 635, Star, arrived 29th July. Bone-BUTTERFIELD & SWINN.

JULY 29. KARLSFELD, German str. 1,750. TD.

Fork, Kobe 23rd July. General—STEN-

SEN & CO.

JULY 30. EBANG, British steamer, 1,274. Payne, Chaco 24th July. General—JARDINE,

THOMAS.

JULY 30. SWARTH, German str. 635. H. Brown,

Cobh 23rd July. Sugar—MELCHERS & CO.

JULY 30. ENRICIA, British steamer, 2,000. Saw,

London, and Shanghai 24th July. General—

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.

JULY 30. ANONA, British str. 1,888. W. D.

Middle, Yokohama 21st July. Mail and

General—P. & O. S. N. CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR Master's Office.

30th JULY.

Taikang, British str. for Singapore.

Amboina, German str. for Yokohama.

Proctor, German str. for Saigon.

Hygo, Norwegian str. for Bangkok.

Stratford, British str. for Canton.

Foochow, British str. for Foochow.

DEPARTURE.

JULY 30. PROGRESS, German str. for Saigon.

PASSAGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Kuroshio, from Kobe—Messrs. Har-

man, Benson, Prentiss, and Webbaugh.

Per Anona, str. for Hongkong from Yoko-

hama—Messrs. E. L. Berger and Van Chang

and infant. From Kobe—Mrs. Wong, Son, and

daughter, Mr. Ye, Wong, and wife, Mr.

Ching Fong and infant. Miss Ah Sing and child,

Mr. Kwong and infant. Mrs. Ng, Son and child,

Mr. Kwok and infant. Messrs. E. Sharp,

C. F. Foster, Hol Shun, Lee Shih Chou, Ng Tei-

Ching Teo and child, Tong Fong and child, and

Sung and child; Tong Fong and child, and

Sang Fung and child; Soo Yau, from Nag-

pa, China; Chong-ki, and Mr. Wing Choy,

for London, from Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs.

Eaton, Misses J. W. Eaton, A. G. Smart, and

J. Kirkwood, for Melbourne—Mr. T. Small

VISSITORS AT HOTELS.

ARRIVED.

Mr. A. Andison, from Kobe—Messrs. Har-

man, Benson, Prentiss, and Webbaugh.

Mr. A. Anona, str. for Hongkong.

Mr. A. Anona, str. for Saigon.

Mr. A. Anona, str. for Bangkok.

Mr. A. Anona, str. for Foochow.

INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER
SEE: S.

SEASON 1894-95.

SEED LIST, with lists for Gardening, are
NOW READY, and Orders are being book-
ed for delivery on arrival of the Seeds. They will
be executed in the sequence in which they are
received as long as the supply lasts.EARLY SOWINGS are to be had by Parcel
Post of
CELERI SEED—
SOLD WHITE
MANCHESTER RED
SULTAN'S PRIDE PINK
WRIGHT'S GIANT WHITE
WHITE PLUME;Also
CINERARIA—
MAREMMA
JAMES'S PRIDEThe above can be seen now and next month
in boxes under cover, posted from us.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for
use in the Garden generally: it supplies natural
mineralism to the soil, and assists the process
of assimilation, thereby adding the Plants to
attain to their full size, vigour, and beauty.Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each. \$1.50.
28 lbs. \$4.00.

Directions for Use are given on the Label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARTS"

LAWN MOWERS
The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED
The Hongkong Dispensary
Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1894. (20)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news columns
of the Daily Press will be accepted. Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only. No anonymous or confidential communications that have not been signed first will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: Press.
P. O. Box 20. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 31st, 1894.

The telegram received yesterday made it certain that hostilities have already taken place between China and Japan. The Japanese were evidently determined not to wait until the enemy had completed preparations; they were ready, and felt no obligation to wait until China could assume an equally favourable position. This was the motive, doubtless, which dictated the opening of the ball by the Japanese engaging the Chinese fleet, capturing one of the war-ships and sinking a transport. The later news shows that the Japanese commanders were ready to follow up this success by other active movements, but until formal declaration of war is made, the hope may be entertained that the matter will not proceed further. The Japanese, it is generally believed, considerably outnumber the Chinese, and they would certainly out-general them. Were the question of numbers reversed, however, there would be little doubt that the Japanese troops, with their superior discipline and organization, would be well able to hold their own. An eminent English military authority, who has closely inspected the Japanese troops, has given it as his opinion that they would be able to give a good account of any Chinese force four times their number. They are armed with a first class repeating rifle, one uniform pattern and kept in the best order, are provided with plenty of ammunition, have been thoroughly drilled and trained, and their service corps are in a most complete state of efficiency. Moreover, the Japanese are a fighting race; they have had centuries of training to arms, and have natural instincts; while the Chinese, as a nation, are sheep-like and have no predilection for the fray. The Chinese troops sent into Korea are also, it is reported, but indifferently provided for in the way of commissariat and medical assistance. At the outset, therefore, it would seem as though they were, should war actually take place, doomed to defeat and possible destruction—a fate that will have been brought upon them by the bungling and shortsightedness of the Chinese Government. The Japanese, meantime, have played another strong card in the game by seizing the person of the King of Korea, and if they succeed in annihilating the Chinese army they will be, for the time at any rate, masters of the situation in the peninsular kingdom.

Of course it is not to be supposed that a few blows, involving the loss of some six or seven thousand men, would have any appreciable effect on the power of China. Her resources in men are almost boundless, and she possesses a large supply of warlike material. She would not, therefore, throw up her sponge if her first army of occupation in Korea were destroyed. Unhasted thousands of so-called troops—many battalions are made up for the most part of raw coolies, who have never yet handled a gun, and many are provided only with bow and arrow—are being called up and made up as they are very appetitive.

ready for despatch to Korea, and there is no doubt the Peking Government will strain every nerve to meet the present emergency. But the Japanese have foreseen all this, and seem to have reckoned up pretty closely the forces and strength of their antagonist. Their troops now occupy the passes that lead into Korea from the Chinese frontier, and the Chinese Generals will not find it an easy matter to force an entrance into that difficult country. The Japanese Navy is also being actively employed to prevent the Chinese from landing additional troops at any point on the Korean coast. If China has no confidence in her powerful ironclads and cruisers, the Japanese have faith in their ships and in the seamanship of their crews, perhaps even more than either merit, but it is better to wait to see how things stand than to be pusillanimous. But China has staying power and might tire out her antagonist; always providing, of course, that Japan did not exceed meagrely in striking a disabling blow, which she might do if only she was prepared to deal it swiftly before the foe could rally.

That the transport which was sunk should be a British ship is unfortunate, and may give rise to awkward complications for Japan. In times of peace—and peace is supposed to prevail until some notification is made to the contrary—the conveyance of troops may be considered a legitimate undertaking.

The action of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration in refusing to accept telegrams respecting the war between China and Japan or telegrams of code words or cyphers is an indication of the disadvantages to which foreign trade might be subjected were we solely dependent upon that concern for our means of communication. The Chinese have kept down rates to a more reasonable figure than they would have been if all had the Cable Companies had their way, and the appreciation of this fact has led in some quarters to unfeigned praise of the Chinese and wholesale condemnation of the Companies. But it was pointed out long ago that we could not afford to become solely dependent on the Chinese lines for our connection with the European telegraphic system and that Imperial considerations rendered it necessary to support the Eastern Extension Company. The present crisis shows that in the interests of trade also we cannot afford to place our sole reliance on the Chinese lines.

As the Japanese papers give various accounts of the Yamen Incident, it is evident that the Chinese are responsible with regard to the name of foreign vessels purchased by the Chinese, and have been kindly supplied by Mr. W. H. Forbes, the Superintendent and Captain of that Company, with the following list of steamers which have been purchased up to date:—

Mori-maru
Gesen-maru
Jinen-maru
Moray
Heisei
Cardamom
Takar
Empelos
Nogai
Kohaku-maru
Hatsuharu-maru
Miyako

Referring to the death of Mr. Wylie, formerly of Messrs. Hart, Lang & Co., and died in the Chinese Consulate at Amoy, the Chinese dynasty, the Free Press says:—It will be remembered that Mr. Wylie was the recipient of the Royal Human Society medal for saving the lives of two Japanese who were engaged in sinking the pier for Palau Saigon Bridge. The men were overcome with the heat of the air and water, and the bridge was broken by the pier fifty feet off. He lifted one man into the bucket to draw up, holding the other out of the water to save him from drowning until the tub was again lowered down. Both men were saved. Mr. Wylie will also be remembered as a prominent football player, his play being described by the English Association of the City of Hongkong as "splendid." August 10, 1894.

The Japan Gazette of the 21st July says: As a result of the recent outbreak in Yokohama, the day after in view of the probability of war arrangements had been made for the Chinese to attack the British Consulate at the former and the Japanese troops are said to have already arrived at Chantou. Another important event, which brought the Koreans and Japanese into collision, also occurred on the 23rd afternoon of the 23rd, when the Japanese troops, encircling the Chinese Government by the Kuan-Tui-Wan-Kan. The Koreans were forced to fire first, but whether the Japanese so remain to be seen. However, the Japanese so succeeded in obtaining complete possession of the Palau, the King and his family being in reality taken prisoner. As this was done without the intervention of the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier, in the hope of retaking the Palau. The Chinese had been driven out of the Palau, and the Japanese had occupied it. The Japanese force of troops were despatched to the Chinese frontier, in order to prevent the arrival of reinforcements overland, the balance of the troops left in possession of the Palau were held by the Chinese, and the Chinese frontier

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

STEAMSHIP "SALAZIE"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGEURIES
MARETTES.

NOTICE

NOTISSEES of cargo from London ex S.S. *Gordalquivir*, from Havre ex S.S. *Gordalquivir*, from Bordeaux ex S.S. *France*, and from Marseilles, in connection with their arrival at Hongkong, will be advised that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 P.M.

No fire insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1894. [140]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY
LIMITED

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUL

THE Company's Steamship

"FOEWOSA"

Captain Rogers will be despatched for the above ports to-day, the 26th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1894. [140]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.
Walking through Callao for SULLY MENADO,
and GORONTALO.

THE Company's Steamship

"MEMNON"

Captain Branch will be despatched at above ports to-day, the 26th Inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1894. [140]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR TIENSIN.

THE Steamship

"KWEIYANG"

Captain Unterberger will be despatched to DAY, the 26th Inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1894. [140]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHILLYDRA"

Captain R. Cass will be despatched as above to MORROW, the 1st Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1894. [140]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAIWAN"

O. Anderson, Commander, will be despatched as above to TOMORROW, 1st Inst., at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First-class cabin is situated forward of the Engine-room.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1894. [140]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SIKE".

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-

HAMA, AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in bills of lading for consignment and take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1894. [140]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHILLYDRA"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after NOON of the 30th Inst., will be carried on board at Kowloon Wharf and exported into Godowns of East Point.

No fire insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1894. [140]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED
COMPANIES).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"BISAGNO"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after NOON of the 30th Inst., will be carried on board at Kowloon Wharf and exported into Godowns of East Point.

No fire insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1894. [140]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SURTAN"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO, AND
STRATS.

Consignees of cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Ltd., Wan Chai, whose delivery may be obtained. Fragile Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

Goods will be shipped after the 1st August.

No fire insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and notice of same given to the Undersigned.

No fire insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 1st August will be subject to the charge of CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1894. [140]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SURTAN"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO, AND
STRATS.

Consignees of cargo by the above named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at the Godowns of the Wanchai Warehouse and Storage Company, Ltd., Wan Chai, whose delivery may be obtained. Fragile Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

Goods will be shipped after the 1st August.

No fire insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and notice of same given to the Undersigned.

No fire insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 1st August will be subject to the charge of CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1894. [140]

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND MADE PAPERS.

JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

&c., &c.

PRICE VERY MODERATE

Orders to be respectfully received by the Undersigned.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

8, Queen's Road Central

Hongkong, 1st January, 1894. [129]

YEE SAN CO. &
COAL MERCHANTS,

have always on hand

LARGE STOCKS OF COAL,

descrip-

tion of

YEE SAN CO. &

MC 33 PRATA

Hongkong, 1st January, 1894. [129]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

STEAMSHIP "SALAZIE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGEURIES
MARETTES.

NOTICE

NOTISSEES of cargo from London ex S.S. *Gordalquivir*, from Havre ex S.S. *Gordalquivir*, from Bordeaux ex S.S. *France*, and from Marseilles, in connection with their arrival at Hongkong, will be advised that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 P.M.

No fire insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1894. [140]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUL

THE Company's Steamship

"FOEWOSA"

Captain Rogers will be despatched for the above ports to-day, the 26th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1894. [140]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR SANDAKAN AND KUDAT.

Walking through Callao for SULLY MENADO,
and GORONTALO.

THE Company's Steamship

"MEMNON"

Captain Branch will be despatched at above ports to-day, the 26th Inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1894. [140]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR TIENSIN.

THE Steamship

"KWEIYANG"

Captain Unterberger will be despatched to DAY, the 26th Inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1894. [140]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHILLYDRA"

Captain R. Cass will be despatched as above to MORROW, the 1st Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1894. [140]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUL

THE Company's Steamship

"FOEWOSA"